

## PRESENT JAPAN GOES SLOWLY IN CONFERENCE ACTS

Delegates Consider Bearings of Decisions on Chinese Question.

WILL ACCEPT RATIO

Editor of London 'Times' Sees a Motive in the Kato Statement.

CAREFUL FOR HARMONY

Indications Point to Desire to Help Task of Reaching Definite Agreements.

BY WICKHAM STEED.

Editor of the London Times. (Copyright, 1921, by United News.) Washington, Nov. 30.—It was clear to all who understood the situation in the Far East that when the Japanese Government accepted the invitation to the Washington conference a turning point had been reached in the political development of Japan.

During the events in Europe that marked the growth of the crisis which ended in the great war, and during the war itself, the attention of the world was deflected from Far Eastern and Pacific questions and was concentrated upon European issues. Japan, however, attended to matters within her immediate sphere of interest, and gradually adopted the policy that culminated in the presentation of the famous twenty-one demands to China. It seemed at times as though the Japanese General Staff were pursuing a pan-Asian policy not unlike the pan-German policy which the German General Staff pursued before and during the war until it brought Germany to grief.

In Japan this policy of military and economic expansion did not go unchallenged. The wisest sections of Japanese opinion understood that successive encroachments on China, must, in the long run, bring about a conflict in which the position of Japan in the world would be at stake. They advocated, therefore, a policy of reasonable economic and political evolution as against the eventually catastrophic imperialist designs attributed to the general staff.

Japan Suspicious at First.

At the moment when President Harding's invitations to the Washington conference were issued it was uncertain which of these two schools of thought would predominate. The Japanese decision to accept the invitation was not unqualified by suspicion that the United States might wish to bring Japan before some sort of a tribunal in which she would find herself confronted with the alternative of going into line with the Western Powers or of standing condemned.

The Japanese delegation therefore left home in a cautious mood. But the atmosphere of sincerity and good will that has prevailed in Washington since the beginning of the conference and the friendly frankness of Mr. Hughes have helped to remove Japanese apprehensions and to create a spirit of concord.

Thus Admiral Kato, on behalf of Japan, was able to accept in principle both the 5-5-3 ratio of capital ship strength as an index of the future positions of the American, British and Japanese navies and the four principles in regard to China that were laid down by Mr. Root.

While the complicated nature of the Chinese question precludes an immediate settlement as definite as that which is certainly attainable in the naval question, it does not preclude a manifestation of intentions so clear as to form a strong working hypothesis, not a positive basis, for the solution of the Chinese problem.

Before they have ascertained the considered attitude of the United States in regard to Shantung, the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria, Eastern Siberia and other practical issues, the Japanese delegation may not wish to give their final assent to the 5-5-3 ratio or to bind themselves irrevocably by declarations which they would be in honor bound to observe. They may even have thought it prudent to emphasize the desire of Japan to remain neutral in the present dispute between the United States and China.

This statement was partly disavowed on Tuesday evening by Prince Tokugawa, a prominent Japanese delegate, who informed representatives of the press that Vice-Admiral Kato had spoken for himself alone, not in the name of the delegation. This semi-disavowal followed upon an unequivocal indication from American official quarters that no reconsideration of the 5-5-3 basis would be regarded with favor by the United States.

Competent opinion, therefore, remains unshaken that Japan will shortly intimate her acceptance of the suggested ratio. Yet the question arises, why Vice-Admiral Kato should have issued an unauthorized statement so delicate a moment.

Work in Full Harmony. In other words, it is uncertain whether Vice-Admiral Kato's statement was a tactical move designed to influence the decisions of the conference—in which case it was foolish, not to say dangerous—or whether it revealed a divergence of view between the unreasonable and the reasonable sections of the Japanese representation—in which case it would seem to show that the controversy between the Japanese militarists and the Japanese evolutionists is not yet quite dead.

## LOOKING on the conference

Emancipation of Races Once Ignored Is Strikingly Shown in World Gathering in U. S. Capital—Delegates Expect to Complete Work Before Christmas.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 30. Corks bobbing in the stream of conference gossip. In what special ways do the Japanese differ from their Mogolian friends across the Yellow Sea? "Jonkheer," a drink or a title? Hiram Johnson has his eye to the keyhole. What would Clive or Warren Hastings think of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Hindu statesman? Table talk while the candles gleam softly in the embassies and enrich the ruby radiance of good burgundy.

Many persons have trouble telling Japanese and short-haired Chinese apart. Yet a little familiarity with these wholly different peoples shows that they differ as widely as the Mogols. In fact, say, Kung-tze, whom we barbarians call Confucius, did not know for all his wisdom where the Chinese came from and when. They have an old, old saying that the first emperor was a Chinese. The Japanese came probably from northeastern Asia, from the region of the Manchus. You will note that they are doing the best nowadays to recover the old homelands.

Break a little way through the exasperating inscrutability of other people and you get flashes of their details. One another. If you believe the Japanese you must believe that the Chinese are great liars. The Dal Nippon, "People of Nippon," as they call themselves, maintain almost angrily that reporters slanders them when they say they are so tricky that they employ Chinese managers for their own banks. They tell you almost appealingly that truth telling is, perhaps, the cardinal virtue of the Japanese. You will find plenty of white men more or less familiar with the East as divided over this matter as are the principals themselves.

Rather more than a century and a half ago a young bookkeeper for the John Company showed the British in India that he knew something about soldiering. This was Robert Clive, afterward Lord Clive. His usual argument with the people of the country was that the British were not to be trusted. He would point his eyes in amazement to see the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri elbow to elbow with Balfour of old England in representing the west of the empire. Warren Hastings, coming along some what later than Clive, and who had no occasion, you will recall, to stand astonished at his moderation, would think probably that Englishmen have gone crazy.

Sastri is possibly the most picturesque figure of the conference as it sits in complete session. There is little color in this notable assemblage anyway—not enough to please eyes weary of the eternal drabness of the clothes that tyrannical women make men wear. The Hindu statesman, a real prop of the empire in these explosive days, commands the gaze. He wears a precisely folded turban of some soft stuff that is spicily white. His coat is the current of steamer the world over, from Bombay to Boston, a long, black frock. His black trousers, rather loosely fitting, are probably to black spats and patent leather shoes.

You study Sastri, noting that he is still young, that he is dark skinned, of course, though no darker than the extremely plump Tokugawa; that he has a forehead broad and high; that his eyes are large, brown and very dark, and ponder a little about the trend of certain affairs in this world. The trend is more and more toward the political emancipation of races once ignored and even despised. See what the British are doing in Egypt and India. Note what we are doing in the Philippines. The Dutch, one hears, are slowest of all peoples to confide self government to a subject race.

There are Britishers here who will

## BERLIN SEES HOPE OF FINANCIAL RELIEF

Continued from First Page.

the rebuilding of Russia. Berlin apparently is unable to settle the fact whether Herr Stinnes and Mr. Lloyd George discussed the advisability of demanding a change in the Soviet form of Government. (The British Foreign Office has denied that Stinnes saw the British minister in London.) It is thought that should America be drawn into their agreement it might be necessary for her sake to require the calling of a constituent assembly in Russia. But the opinion here is that the British and Germans themselves fear that such demands might lead not only to violence in Russia but might jeopardize the entire peace. The Russian Government is believed to approve a general arrangement along the lines discussed in London, but only if kept purely economic in scope. How, however, Russia is likely to be not to enter too cordially into an action which would shut off France altogether from eventual participation.

In connection with the proposed moratorium, it is predicted that the railroad problem, which is the kernel of the difficulty obstructing the industrial loan to raise external credits for reparations payments, may soon be settled. Unless opposition comes from labor, the roads probably will be put under a separate administration apart from the Government, and managed by a tripartite board on which industry in all branches will be represented together with the Government and labor.

BERLIN, Nov. 30. (Associated Press).—The return of Dr. Walter Rathenau to the post of Minister of Reconstruction in the near future is predicted as a result of the negotiations in which he is engaged in London, and which are expected to result in a radical reversal of the policy of the Allies as regards reparations.

Dr. Rathenau is supposed to be acting in the interest of the Weimar Government in an effort to propose payments in kind as a substitute for the gold installments for reparations which Germany hitherto has been obliged to pay at the expense of currency inflation. It is hoped by Dr. Rathenau to persuade the Allies to accept Germany to make the major part of her obligatory payments in chemicals, dyes, potash and other commodities, thus obviating forced buying of foreign exchange, and possibly, ultimately, an agreement to the Wiesbaden agreement.

To-day's spectacular improvement in the mark was viewed as the first harbinger of coming relief.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, the organ of

tell you very frankly that all the elements of a racial and religious explosion exist in India today and that anything might happen if a fool happened to drop a match. It is upon nations of the character of the British that the British depend to preserve their rule. This young man, a son of a humble people, has become one of the great national leaders of Hindustan. He is not only a British delegate to the League of Nations and the conference of Washington but is a Privy Councillor as well. He champions India's claim to recognition to full equality and privilege with any other part of the empire.

Such as the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes are not caught naming. He of the breed of whom James Whitcomb Riley, I believe, wrote, "His hair ain't cut, but his eyes are keen." The other day Mr. Hughes, referring to the full, or complete, meeting of the delegates, said "ple-nary" conference. At which there was much tittering from the wisecracks in hearing. They assumed that Mr. Hughes had mispronounced this not very familiar word. As a matter of fact, Hughes was right, as usual. "Ple-nary" is the pronunciation preferred. However, you can say "ple-nary" without being utterly rejected by good society. It is the runner up.

The world is full of a number of things, and Washington gets its share. Until quite recently, however, Washington was a trifle weak in the possession of Junkheers. If a Washingtonian had been asked three or four weeks ago he would have said probably that it was a soft drink, or maybe some bug infested sugar beet, isolated by the entomological sharps in the Government service. Wiser now, we know that it is the Dutch expert for the title of baron. It is borne by the head of the Dutch delegation. Jonkheer van Karnebeek, an engaging person, dark skinned, carefully groomed, suggesting the Parisian exquise much more than the Dutch statesman.

Borah, hearing cooling sounds from the White House that don't please him, is beginning to stir at the end of his chain and to grow slightly. As a matter of fact, entirely too much was made of the "association of nations" when the President would not call the hearing of this writer remains trustworthy. The President merely said in answer to a question that "he hoped that an annual conference between the principal nations of the world, possibly of all the nations, including Germany, might grow out of the conference—something like an association of nations." He took the trouble to make it clear that he had no intention to give to the conference, and that he was voicing merely a kind of personal ideal.

Hiram Johnson of California, who cherishes the notion that the people have checked Far Eastern questions with him, remains silent, apparently tranquil. He throws neither bricks nor bouquets. He leans back, arms folded, and looks toward the conference with an air which plainly says: "Boys, I'm going to give you all the chance in the world, but if you don't show me I'll kick the roof off." Hiram not only wants to see the conference do something, but, pointedly wants to see them while they are doing it.

One of the British diplomats relates with keen joy the diverting comment made by his daughter of 4 as their ship entered New York harbor. "The young lady had been extremely restless while her father and mother were making final preparations to leave the ship. She demanded to be taken upstairs." Her insistence grew so feverish that her father asked why she was so anxious to get on deck. "Cause I want to see the Statue of Liberty," she said.

The conference hopes to do its Christmas shopping early. There is confident expectation of decisions having been made by that time.

Hugo Stinnes, denies that Herr Stinnes divulged the details of his London activities to any one except Chancellor Wirth and indicates that his negotiations are still unfinished.

Report of the London negotiations demoralized exchange rates today, resulted in a fall of thirty-one points in the dollar. Foreign moneys were unloaded in quantities at the opening of the Bourse by recent heavy buyers. The forced all exchange rates down several points.

LENINE EXPECTS WAR BETWEEN U.S. AND JAPAN

REDA, Nov. 30. (Associated Press).—Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Soviet Premier, clings to the idea apparently of trouble between Japan and the United States, according to Parley P. Christensen, who was the Farmer-Labor candidate in the recent Presidential elections in the United States and who has arrived here after a month's stay in Moscow. Lenin's view for Christensen Saturday, and no sooner had the American greeted the Premier than "right off the bat," Mr. Christensen related, "Lenine interrupted me asking me 'What about war between America and Japan?'" Mr. Christensen said he did not think there would be any war as Japan and America were at peace, and Lenin's remark: "Oh, there is bound to be a conflict war, for that is the best kind of industry for capitalists, and that is the kind of Government you have in America. War is bound to come; it is brewing now."

To a question as to his opinion of the Washington conference, Lenin replied: "I don't know what is going to be the outcome, but I fear, not much; perhaps the Russian will perhaps an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance."

AMERICAN LEGION ASKS OBREGON TO MEET FOCH

Mexican President Considering Invitation to Texas.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30.—President Obregon is considering two invitations to visit Texas next month. One is from the American Legion post at San Antonio and the other from Gov. Pat Neff of Texas. The President was asked to attend the festivities in Houston and San Antonio in connection with the visit to these cities of Marshal Foch.

NOGALES, ARIZ., Nov. 30.—Col. Ema-daniel, Francisco Lopez Romanos and Daniel Valdez, arrested in Nogales, Sonora, last week on a charge of being ringleaders in a proposed new revolt in Mexico, were executed at Culiacan Sunday. Papers found in their possession implicated them in a plot to overthrow the Obregon Government. It was stated,

## MORATORIUM TAKES ANGER THE FRENCH

France Displeased at Negotiations With Rathenau Without Notification.

AMAZED AT PROCEDURE

Will Not Invite Bankruptcy to Help British Get Back German Market.

MUST GUARANTEE CREDIT

Closed Trade With Germany or French Financial Crisis the Alternatives.

By LAWRENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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The political barometer measuring the state of the relations between France and England appears to be falling rapidly. The conversations in London held by Dr. Walter Rathenau, German industrial leader, with British Government officials and bankers on the subject of a moratorium for Germany are viewed in Paris with displeasure and concern. The most pointed emphasis was given to this here-to-day when in high official quarters the intimation was given that Anglo-French relations would become very strained indeed if England continued the independent course upon which she has apparently embarked in these conversations with Germany.

The idea of a moratorium for Germany is not flatly rejected in French circles, but the greatest astonishment was expressed here to-day that England should have begun conversations of the kind which her statesmen have been holding with Dr. Rathenau without first informing Paris of her intentions. High officials of the French Government pointed out to-day that before the conversations began between Louis Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Rathenau, the German Minister of Reconstruction, to arrange the accord that was finally entered into at Wiesbaden, the French Government had been informed by London, notwithstanding the fact that these conversations were intended to perfect the London agreement, whereas, according to the French viewpoint, the present Anglo-German conversations appear as plainly designed to revise the whole system laid down by the London accord, which has been accepted as the basis for France's budget.

Opposed to Moratorium.

An official here told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris to-day that France could not possibly accept the moratorium unless her rights were fully protected, for France does not intend to invite bankruptcy for herself. In order to let British business get back to the German market, a way out might be found if England would guarantee German credits sufficient to make up for the payments which France expects of Germany during the years of the proposed moratorium, but there is nothing to show in London that this is yet contemplated.

The British-German plan for a moratorium of two or three years does not require unanimity in the Reparation Commission, because the date to which the payments would be postponed would not fall beyond 1923, the treaty providing that only extensions or modifications over a period exceeding ten years require unanimity. A tie up in the Reparation Commission is foreseen, however, if France is not satisfied, because with British support France, a majority would be obtained and would be able to allow the United States to act as arbitrator would require unanimity.

British Blame French.

The question asked in the French press is whether England views the consequences of a French financial crisis as less serious to her than having the German market closed to her goods. On this there is some doubt, as a leading French banker who returned here from London to-day said he found British financiers at least as concerned over the German market as the French. It is also true that British goods and that British business circles apparently were unanimous in reproaching France for standing in the way of their own interests.

It is useful to reestablish Germany's prosperity, says the Temps, "it is still necessary not to compromise the prosperity of France, the principal victim of the war." Germany's principal creditor. Not only would such a course fail but it would render it much worse, and the parties to such a policy would, moreover, commit the greatest iniquity if they did not arrange to furnish France by some sort of a credit operation resources equivalent to the represented in the postponed German payments.

Great Britain is suspected by some of the French press of trying, first, to establish an accord with Germany and then, obtain the prohibition of the United States for her action. France, as the Gaulois points out, "then would face the alternative of bowing to this coalition or undertaking independent action toward Germany, which would mean her isolation."

Only a few French newspapers like the Action Francaise, it is significant, favor paying off the German debt. The conservative newspapers are awaiting the return to Paris of Premier Briand to hear what he proposes.

REFUSE TO TALK PAY CUT.

Bakery Workers Will Not Meet With Employers.

A committee of the Greater New York Joint Board of Bakery and Confectionery Workers met yesterday in the Municipal Building with Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Markets, and announced they would not attend a proposed meeting Saturday with the Master Bakers Association for discussion of a plan in wages or a reduction in hours of labor.

The workers said they did not recognize the Master Bakers Association and would have no negotiations with them. They said that it ought to be possible for the bakers to sell Jewish bread for seven cents for a sixteen ounce loaf, as this was the price being charged in East New York and The Bronx.

## U. S. Sends Money to 86 Nations in War Claims

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.

TREASURY warrants amounting to \$7,162,416 a year now go to eighty-six foreign countries to pay claims of men who followed the American flag during the war.

Former service men or their dependents in Italy are being paid the largest proportion of money on claims, the sum forwarded there each month amounting to \$216,517. Ireland ranks second in the amount of money received by former American soldiers or their dependents. In the Irish receive each month \$67,421.

Germans who are former American service men, but now residing in Germany, are being compensated also for losses or injuries.

## HANIHARA HELPS ROOT PROGRAMME

His Liberal Tendency and Friendship for American Statesmen Are Factors.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI.

Special Correspondent of the Jiji Shunbun, Tokyo.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.

It is idle to talk of a deadlock developing out of a difference of opinion between Japan and America on the matter of naval ratio. A week ago I said that "There is not the slightest doubt as to the amicable settlement of the naval question. Certain it is that when the conference comes to an end England, America and Japan will have agreed on a programme of radical reduction."

That prediction holds as true to-day as it did a week ago. In spite of ripples on the surface, the conference between the leaders of the two countries has suffered no serious disturbance. The American people may depend upon it that the matter will be settled, and settled soon, in a manner satisfactory to them.

As long as the Japanese naval authorities here had reason to doubt the accuracy of the American estimate as to the existing ratio it was their privilege as well as their duty to submit their views to the consideration of the American delegation. But once they are convinced of their mistake they will not resort to anything like filibustering. As to the work of the Far Eastern and Pacific committee, the Japanese have shown themselves liberal and accommodating. Mr. Hanihara, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently assigned as the fourth delegate of Japan to the Root programme, incidentally, Mr. Hanihara has genuine friendship and admiration for Mr. Root, having served in the Japanese Embassy here during all the years when Mr. Root was Secretary of State.

One of the most important things that he has so far agreed to do for China is the withdrawal of foreign troops. In the execution of this plan Japan will be most seriously affected. Yet there is not the slightest doubt as to the earnestness of Japanese promise to comply with the agreement of the conference.

The Japanese barracks at Hankow, the most thriving commercial centre on the Yangtze River, have been a target of severe criticisms. At present there are some 500 soldiers stationed there. The Japanese troops were sent there when the fighting between the Peking forces and the southern revolutionary forces threatened the safety of foreigners in 1911.

Another point where Japanese troops are stationed, where they are employed as railway guards, is the main railway in 25 miles in length and has a few short branch lines. The present Japanese force protecting these lines consists of some 2,000 soldiers. These troops would have been removed two years ago had China accepted the Japanese invitation to discuss the Shantung question in a friendly spirit.

In South Manchuria Japan operates 400 miles of railways. Along these railways is a large force of Japanese troops. Japan for ninety-nine years. As long as this lease lasts it is Japan's duty to police the railway zone. For this purpose Japan stations some 100 soldiers along the line. Even the Manchurian natives appreciate the peace and the security of life and property made possible by the presence of the Japanese troops.

## NORTH CHINA MOVES FOR RECONCILIATION

Conference Considers Elimination of Reactionaries.

PEKING, Nov. 30. (Associated Press).—A movement for reconciliation toward South China is hoped for as the result of a conference of all the northern military elements. Reports are that this conference, which was originally called to unite the northern sections and cause them to bring their differences for a huge campaign against the south, is in an atmosphere favorable to unity and peace.

That result was brought about, it is believed, largely by the attitude of Gen. Wu Pei-fu, who refused to join in any such campaign. This General, credited with being the strongest member of the military party, is declared to have advocated conciliation with the best of the southern Chinese elements, his view being to secure the elimination alike of what he characterizes as the radical element of the Cantonese faction and the reactionaries of the Peking group, and thus clearing the way for renewed unity of the two sections.

The foreign Government legations here, having submitted the Peking Government's appeal relative to foreign loans to their various home governments, have received almost identical replies from their respective Governments refusing to consider China's finances until the close of the Washington conference.

Certain members of the Chinese delegation at Washington are understood to have called privately to the Peking Government, requesting the recall of half of the number of delegates, since the present representation was characterized as unwieldy and its maintenance in America too expensive.

## ANOTHER SURPRISE IN PARLEY FORECAST

London 'Morning Post's' Correspondent Indicates New Naval Change.

PROPOSALS ARE READY

Will Be Unexpected on Both Sides of Atlantic, Says A.

Maurice Low.

By A. MAURICE LOW.

Correspondent London Morning Post.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Another step forward has been taken by France consenting to waive her demand that her capital ship tonnage shall exceed that of Italy. I did not believe, as I stated some days ago, that France intended seriously to press the point, still it gravely disturbed Italy, which made her position clearly understood that she would not accept inferiority to France, which must either be more moderate or Italy would be compelled to withhold her sanction to the agreement proposed by the conference.

France has now, not definitely but in effect, practically agreed that the capital ships of the French and Italian navies shall be equal in number and tonnage, which may be regarded as another hopeful sign.

At the time when the news was allowed to reach the press through semi-official channels that France insisted upon a navy superior to Italy's it was also stated that France deemed it essential that her safety should be secured by allowing to build capital ships aggregating 300,000 tons, the vessels to be built and ready for commissioning during the Root programme, incidentally, Mr. Hanihara has genuine friendship and admiration for Mr. Root, having served in the Japanese Embassy here during all the years when Mr. Root was Secretary of State.

Some of the American naval experts suggested that in view of the formula

5-5-3 for Great Britain, United States and Japan, a 2-3 formula for France and Italy would be satisfactory, which would give each of these Powers 200,000 tons in capital ships as against Great Britain's 500,000. Further examination by the naval experts of the conference in view of political and other considerations showed that the Franco-Italian percentage was too high, and while it has not been yet definitely settled, present calculations placed it at about one and a half, or expressed in vessels and tons, five ships with an aggregate of 120,000 tons.

These figures, it should be noted, relate solely to capital ships and the auxiliaries based upon them, but not submarines, which are placed in a separate category.

Submarines, as I mentioned in yesterday's despatch, have not been formally discussed, although they have formed the subject of numerous informal conversations between members of the various delegations, their technical experts and advisers. Certain concrete proposals are ready to be put forward, and when they are disclosed they will come as a surprise on both sides of the Atlantic, but I am precluded from going into details at this time because embarrassment might be caused by an announcement in advance of action by the conference.

(owing to the congestion of the Pacific cables communication between Washington and Tokyo is very slow and it requires sixty hours for a message to be sent from here and the answer received. This is causing some delay in the de-

terminations of the conference, and while the Japanese delegates have conveyed the impression to the press that they have full power to act on their own authority and do not have to wait for instructions from Tokyo, this must be taken with a certain allowance.

It is obvious that some disagreement exists among the Japanese here and reliable information reaches me to indicate there is not entire harmony in Tokyo. Prince Tokugawa, the head of the Japanese delegation, has found it necessary to disclaim responsibility for an interview given to the press by Vice-Admiral Kato, chief naval adviser to the delegation, who must not be confounded with Admiral Baron Kato, Minister of Marine, and one of the delegates. Vice-Admiral Kato in his interview indicated that the security of Japan required an increase in her capital ship tonnage. Tokugawa pointedly observed that Vice-Admiral Kato merely expressed his own views and did not represent the delegation.

The explanation is simple, and it is a conflict between the civil and military view. Tokugawa, a civilian, would sacrifice a few thousand tons rather than create friction with the United States. Kato, imbued with the spirit of the navy, is reluctant to yield a single ton unless forced to. The same opposing forces are at grips in Tokyo, where the moderates in the Government have to contend with the military party, but militaryism, I feel I am justified in saying, will yield to the pressure of diplomacy and political necessity.

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Recently, therefore, in the public interest, we have bought a number of men's garments from those stores which advertise hand-workmanship, and taken them apart in order to establish whether their "hand-workmanship" was really a matter of needle and thread, or only a matter of pen and ink.

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Under Top Collar—Hand-Tailored	Sleeve Bottom—Hand-Tailored
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